

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republicans at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as wisely connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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### SWEET DREAMS.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

Nay, wake me not!

This dream, if dream it is, is far too sweet  
To banish swiftly; for in childhood's nest  
And many scenes my soul doth wonder  
now.

Leaving behind all things that cloud the  
brow  
And cast a blot

Upon the sinking spirit. Let me dream!

For dream can do no harm. They merely  
soothe.

To nerve the frame, the weary soul to rest,  
And chase the bitter thoughts that stab  
the breast.

So let me dream!

How sweet the sleep  
That lures me hence to fitful scenes of  
pain.

Transforms me to a thoughtful child again;

Leaves me at peace to chase the butterfly,  
To watch each bird that fits across the  
sky.

Their songs to keep

In memory! While toward the meadow  
brook

My footstep wander, while in every nook  
I peer, to find the flowers that wildly grow.

That I may smell their perfume. Hush;  
speak low!

For I would dream.

With sleep comes rest;

How strangely beautiful the music seems  
That floods my heart with ecstasy!

o dreams,

Sweet dreams! I thank thee for the  
melody,

The old time music, that comes back to  
me,

And calms my breast!

I hear its murmur in the rustling leaves,

The insects' busy hum; while ever weaves,

In rippling rill or dripping waterfall,

The sweetest tune. By each familiar call,

Shall not my dream.

I soon must wake;

I know full well this sweetness cannot last.

For Life's dull round of grief and care and  
pain,

I soon must enter with the rest again,

Nor shirk my burdens. But while lingers  
sleep,

O do not banish it; but let me keep  
Until it break

The pleasing spell that over me is cast

By fleeting dreams—

Sweet dreams!

PLAN AND PROPHECY.

BY A WOMAN.

—

GAIL HAMILTON.

"If women were allowed to vote, hold office, and make laws, they would be the means of purifying politics and elevating the standard of morality among our officers and representatives; and we should, therefore, have better laws, and criminals would not be so often permitted to escape their just punishment."

So says a Female Suffrage newspaper; and I ask for a sign, unbelieving Jew that I am, and read on eagerly through a column or more describing the defects and declaiming upon the disasters of our present laws, till I come to the conclusion of the whole matter in the final paragraph:

"When young women are permitted to vote, they will not be long in changing the unjust and tyrannical laws which men have made for them; and we may confidently expect that they will soon find some way to prevent intemperance and the sale of poisonous liquors, to shut up gambling-houses, and will prove that the arm of the law can be made powerful enough to overthrow even the social evil itself. . . . And our legislative halls will not so often behold such disgraceful scenes as at present, and our representatives will be obliged to be more dignified and more alive to the duties which they are sent to perform."

Certainly the absolute and speedy prevention of the three great vices of society is worth forming a new party for. No one will deny that the rapid success of women in bringing about a millennium which men have been trying and failing to bring for centuries would be a victory brilliant enough to justify all their eagerness to share in the fray.

But, when we ask the plan of the campaign, we find nothing but glittering and sounding generalities. All these desirable things are to be done and done soon; but the only way in which they are to be done is—some way. Appetites, habits which have hitherto baffled legislation, despised affection, defied religion are to be speedily overthrown, and prevented from further encroachments, in some way. The

incredulous must be pardoned if they withhold their faith until that way is more definitely marked out.

Another organ of the same party is sufficiently specific, and affirms: "It will be understood that we are a unit to help elect in every town the man who is our friend; to help defeat in every town the man who is indifferent. Soon no man who is not our friend will stand a chance of nomination."

George William Curtis says: "Behind every demand for the enlargement of the suffrage hitherto there was always a threat." It will be so in the present case. Our threat must be an active determined organization, in dead earnest to dig a political grave for every man who opposes the enfranchisement of the women of Massachusetts."

One is tempted to borrow the dialect of the street, and ask, "How is that for high?" The party, it seems, will follow the simple standard of that fine old English gentleman who classifies his acquaintance by one rule: "D—d scoundrel, sir; he is opposed to me!" or "First-rate fellow, Smith; he is my friend!" It does not question a man's principles or character. It is enough that he be "our friend." However stainless and able he may have proved himself, however well he may have wrought for his country in the service of truth, freedom, and honor, he shall give way to any charlatan who may choose to ride into office on the hobby of woman suffrage, and who is perfectly indifferent on what he rides, so he rides in.

And is there not shown, in the construction put upon Mr. Curtis's words, an entire failure to comprehend their real scope? What sort of threat is it that has lain hitherto behind every demand for the enlargement of the suffrage? In recovering from our late civil war, we were sore pressed. On the one side was the danger of putting the ballot into the hands of an ignorant and inexperienced class, out of whom intelligence, integrity, straightforwardness, independence had been well-nigh crushed by generalities of slavery. On the other side were the ranks just conquered in rebellion, whose monopoly of the vote would be likely to betray the newly-won states into the hands from which they had been so hard-wrested. The danger from disloyalty seemed more imminent than the danger of ignorance, and emancipated slaves were entrusted with the suffrage. Disaster to the nation was the threat which lay behind the demand for negro suffrage—a demand made not so much by the negroes themselves as by the nation which incurred the risk. The threats which have induced England to enlarge her suffrage have in like manner concerned the public safety. A strong and resolute populace has made its wishes felt. Armed mobs have alarmed the custodians of the nation. Tumult, and violence, and quiet, fierce determination, and despair born of suffering have menaced the whole fabric of society, till old power recognized new power and granted it self-direction in self-defense—relinquished a part of its prerogative to retain its continued existence.

Could we reach the ear of every Republican in the land, we would exhort all to march into line, from the highest to the lowest, and be determined to unite together in giving the Democratic party a Waterloo defeat in 1872. It can be done, and it will be done, provided Republicans quit themselves like men, and discharge the duty which they owe to themselves and their country: What they have gained by fighting and voting must not now be lost by either treachery or lukewarmness. Let the little party differences as between men go to the winds until the one great question is settled. Those Republicans if any there be, who seek to stir up strife and get up factions in their

own ranks, and thus play in the hands of the Democracy, are simply traitors to the party: and the principles which it represents, and will be so treated by the *Independent*.

If they cannot honestly support the Republican party, then let them join the Democracy, and be done with it. This is no time for half-way Republicans, and certainly not for Tammany Republicans. In the

great struggle before us let us have "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." This will carry

the day and save the cause, and nothing else will.

"CHAMPAGNE AND HEIDICK,  
SICK."

The assertion that "the number who never take alcohol (as a stimulant) is an exceedingly small fraction of mankind," is recklessly made. Considering the Mohammedans, the Brahmins, the Buddhists, whose faith either discourages or absolutely forbids alcoholic indulgence, we doubt if that half the human beings over ten years old, living now or in any former age, ever more than rarely abstained any alcoholic beverage.

We copy the above from the  *Tribune*. It reminds us of a story told of Mr. Greeley, who, a few years ago, in an editorial describing a public entertainment, stated that there was "an abundant supply of champagne, Heidsick, and other wines." When he came down to the  *Tribune* office, the morning after the editorial appeared, his associates began to quiz him about his making a distinction between champagne and Heidsick, Heidsick being, as almost everybody knows, a famous brand of champagne. Mr. Greeley saw his blunder, but ready with retorted. "Well, gentlemen, there is one thing—I'm the only man in the  *Tribune* office who could have made that mistake!"—N. Y. *Ledger*.

... A president of Harvard College in the 17th century, was named Oakes. When he died, Coton Mather said that Mr. Oakes had been

transplanted into the other world.

... A gentleman asked a negro boy if he wouldn't take a pinch of snuff. "No," replied the darkey, very respectfully, "me tank you. Pomp's nose not hungry."

### REASON FOR HARMONY.

—

HOME CIRCLE.

—

TAKING TIME TO MAKE YOUR PLANS.

—

IF you are in a hurry, stop and consider before you act. Stop all the more because you are in a hurry. People who act hastily, and without consideration, seldom act wisely. Whatever you have to do, you will do it better if you take time to plan it out beforehand.

It has become almost a maxim in military affairs, that victories are won as much in the council as in the field. It is foresight and ample and exact preparation that insures success.

Taking sufficient time to perfect your plans, so far from delaying the execution of your project, as a general thing, will facilitate it. You work to much better advantage when you know beforehand, not only precisely what you wish to do, but how you wish to do it. Then you can travel right straight forward to the accomplishment of the end which you have in view.

You are not bothered by hesitations to consider whether you have taken the right course, and whether some different one would not have been preferable.

Young men should cultivate the habit of planning their work beforehand. Think, every night, what you have to do to-morrow; and, every morning, what you have to do to-day. Lay out your work systematically; consider what is most important, and attend to the most important things first.

Effect what must certainly be done during the day, and then idle away no time until that is accomplished.

Always plan, in advance, about your expenses. Write them down, and add them up. Then never exceed them, and set to it that they always fall inside of your income.

You will be surprised to see how much farther your money will go when more you seem to get for the same amount—if you plan all your expenditures, and write them down before you make them.

If you take even a quarter of your time for deliberation and the making of plans, you will perform far more in the remaining three quarters than you can possibly accomplish without forethought and system.

—

HASTY MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

—

—

The *Providence Journal*, in the

subjoined article, throws out a suggestion which is worthy of consideration by all who deprecate the frequency of divorces, and especially by legislators.

It may also be of interest to those people, old and young, who propose to enter into the state of wedlock:

The lowest view to be taken of a divorce is that it is the correction of a mistake. The court examines and decides that two persons who, after more or less acquaintance, have made the most solemn possible contract with each other, to live together for life, have discovered something afterward which vitiates the contract and makes it impossible for them to carry it out. It decides not merely that the contract may be held in abeyance, but that both

parties may form a new one with somebody else, perhaps to renew the mistake, and have it revised and corrected again. Now it is certainly a grave question, whether it is wise and for the encouragement of good morals to be constantly correcting such mistakes, instead of obliging the parties who have deliberately made them to abide by them, as in other less important contracts, and bear the consequences.

But it is also a question worth serious consideration, whether it is not the duty of the State to prevent as well as to correct. There would not be so much if there were not greater facility of marriage.

The fact is, we begin at the wrong end, and shut the stable door after the horse is gone. If it were a little harder to get married, it would not be necessary so often to be divorced.

Once the intention of marriage was required to be made public, and long enough before hand to arrest a premature or unsuitable wedding. But now it may be the most secret transaction



# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

STATE MARTIN

OF THE  
STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHOR

STATE MARTIN

No. 1.

An Act

Appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, for the payment of members, officers, employees and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money now in the treasury or the first money hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general fund, to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to pay the officers and employees and contingent expenses of both houses of the General Assembly; the warrants to be registered in the office of the State Treasurer and paid in accordance with date of registry.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 10, 1874.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 2.

An Act

To apportion the State into senatorial districts, and to fix the number of Representatives to be elected from each parish and representative district in the State and designating in what districts Senators are to be elected where there has been a change in the senatorial districts.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That with a view to the apportionment of the State into senatorial and representative districts, the State shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, and into all other laws on the subject.

The first, second and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three Senators.

The fourth, fifth and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect two Senators.

The seventh, eighth and ninth representative districts of New Orleans, and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

Orleans, right bank, and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Assumption, LaFourche and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry and Cameron shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Ouchita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville and Claiborne, shall form one district.

and elect two Senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Catahoula, Grant and Winn shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

Thirty-six Senators in all.

The Representatives in the House of Representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans—

First representative district (First Ward) two.

Second representative district (Second Ward) three.

Third representative district (Third Ward) four.

Fourth representative district (Fourth Ward) two.

Fifth representative district (Fifth Ward) two.

Sixth representative district (Sixth Ward) one.

Seventh representative district (Seventh Ward) two.

Eighth representative district (Eighth Ward) one.

Ninth representative district (Ninth Ward) two.

Tenth representative district (Tenth and Eleventh Wards) three.

Eleventh representative district (Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards) two.

Orleans, right bank, one.

Ascension, two.

Assumption, two.

Baton Rouge, East, three.

Baton Rouge, West, one.

Bienfille, one.

Bossier, two.

Caddo, three.

Calcasieu, one.

Caldwell, one.

Carroll, one.

Catahoula, one.

Claiborne, two.

Concordia, two.

De Soto, two.

East Feliciana, East, two.

East Feliciana, West, one.

Franklin, one.

Iberia, two.

Iberia, three.

Jackson, one.

Jefferson, three.

Kosciusko, two.

Lafayette, one.

Lafourche, two.

Livingston, one.

Madison, one.

Morgan, one.

Natchitoches, two.

Plaquemines, one.

Pointe Coupee, two.

Rapides, three.

St. Helena, one.

St. James, two.

St. John Baptist, one.

St. Landry, four.

St. Martin, two.

St. Mary, two.

St. Tammany, one.

Tensas, two.

Terrebonne, two.

Union, one.

Vermilion, one.

Washington, one.

White, one.

Richland, one.

Cameron, one.

Grant, one.

Tangipahoa, one.

Total, one hundred and seven.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 3.

An Act

To change the venue in the case of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver from Ascension parish to the parish of Jefferson.

WHEREAS, It having been represented that a fair and impartial cannot be had before the district court of the parish of Ascension, in the Fourth Judicial District, in the case of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, from Ascension parish to the parish of Jefferson.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

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The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville and Claiborne, shall form one district.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

The parishes of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Catahoula, Grant and Winn shall form one district, and elect one Senator.

The parishes of Caddo and Bienville shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

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